

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0001] with the following new paragraph:

--[0001] This application is the National Stage of International Application No. PCT/US03/041577, filed 30 December 2003, and published in English, from which priority is hereby claimed, as well as to the priority document for International Application No. PCT/US03/041577, U.S. Application Serial No. 10/339,523, filed 9 January 2003, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application [[application]] Ser. No. 09/957,911, filed September 21, 2001, which, in turn, claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/234,833, filed September 22, 2000.--

Please replace paragraph [0022] with the following new paragraph:

--[0022] The solid film die-side lubricant optionally comprises a wetting agent. Utilization of such agents improves the ability of the dry film composition (which is a liquid when applied) to wet metals such as the various steel alloys (stainless steel, hot rolled steel, and cold rolled steel), aluminum alloys, titanium, and copper. It will be recognized by those skilled in the art, that many wetting agents are surfactants and many surfactants are wetting agents. Accordingly, a subset of the surfactants listed above will also function as wetting agents. Suitable wetting agents include, but are not limited to, nonionic fluorosurfactants, anionic fluorosurfactants, ethoxylated tetramethyldecynediols, acetylenic glycol-based surfactants, dialkylsulfosuccinates, and mixtures thereof. Suitable ethoxylated tetramethyldecynediols include members of the Surfynol 400 series such as Surfynol 440 and 420 commercially available from Air Products. An exemplary acetylenic glycol-based surfactant is Dynol 604 commercially available from Air Products. Suitable dialkylsulfosuccinates include dioctylsulfosuccinates. The preferred wetting agent is a fluorosurfactant which includes

both nonionic fluorosurfactants and an anionic fluorosurfactants. Most preferably the wetting agent is a nonionic fluorosurfactant. Suitable nonionic fluorosurfactants include fluoroaliphatic ethoxylates and related derivatives. Specifically, Clariant Fluowet OTN and DuPont Zonyl FSN 100 are nonionic surfactants that performed well. Fluowet OTN is a proprietary fluoroaliphatic ethoxylate commercially available from Clariant. Zonyl FSN 100 is a Telomer B monoether with polyethylene glycol which is a 1:1 mixture of poly(oxy-1,2-ethandiyl), .alpha.-hydro-.OMEGA.-hydroxy-ether with .alpha.-fluoro-.OMEGA.-(2-hydroxyethyl)poly(difluoromethylene). Suitable anionic fluorosurfactants include fluoroalkylsulfonates and carboxylates with a range of counter ions that include potassium, sodium, and amines. Preferably, the fluorosurfactant is present in an amount of about 0.01% ~~[[0.1%]]~~ to 1.0% by weight of the dry film composition. More preferably, the fluorosurfactant is present in an amount of about 0.1% to 0.5% by weight of the dry film composition.